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WORLD AFFAIRS

Western Europe

Britain to Seek EEC Ties. Great Britain's decision to seek negotiations on membership in the European Economic Community (EEC)—Europe's 6-nation common market—was announced in Parliament July 31 by Prime Min. Harold Macmillan.

The decision was viewed as a major step toward ending Britain's isolation from the movement of economic and political integration begun by the common market states—France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. It was followed by the announcement that the 6 other nations of the British-led European Free Trade Association (EFTA)—Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, Austria and Portugal—also would seek some form of association with the common market.

Macmillan told Parliament that British membership in the EEC would entail fundamental changes in Britain's domestic economy and economic relations with the Commonwealth and other nations. He asserted, however, that Britain and the Commonwealth nations would benefit immeasurably from association with "a community comprising . . . the countries of free Europe" and having the potential of "a very rapidly expanding economy supplying, as eventually it would, a single market approaching 300 million people."

Macmillan said: Future relations among the nations of the Commonwealth, the common market and the rest of Europe were "matters of capital importance in the life of our country . . . of all the countries of the free world"; this was a political as well as an economic issue. "Although the Treaty of Rome [establishing the EEC] is concerned with economic matters, it has an important political objective, namely, to promote unity and stability in Europe."

Macmillan made it clear that Britain would require special conditions for its EEC membership "to meet the special needs" of the Commonwealth and the EFTA countries. He warned that if the common market states refused to recognize these needs and the negotiations failed, "quite a lot of things will happen and quite major changes may have to be made in the foreign policy and commitments of Great Britain."

Macmillan said that Britain would make formal application for common market membership in order to initiate negotiations for entry to the EEC under Article 237 of the Rome Treaty. He pledged, however, that "no agreement will be entered into until it has been approved by the House after full consultation with other Commonwealth countries."

Macmillan's address was interrupted by jeers from rightist members of his own Conservative Party, among them Anthony Fell, who said Macmillan was a "national disaster" and charged that Macmillan had betrayed the interests of 650 million Commonwealth subjects and should resign. The opposition Labor Party was divided on the question.

(Britain's decision to seek common market membership was generally attributed to the weakening of its economic and trade position since World War II, especially when compared with the 6 EEC nations. Britain was suffering a diminished but still major balance-of-trade deficit, amounting to $980 million in 1960. British industry's rate of increase in labor productivity had averaged approximately 1.7% annually, compared with an average of 3½% for the EEC states; Britain's exports had increased by only 8% since 1957, compared with rates ranging from 23% to 44% for the EEC states. Britain's share of world exports of manufactured goods had fallen from 20% in 1955 to 16% in 1960.)

EEC-EFTA Reaction. The 6 EEC nations welcomed the British decision Aug. 1 as one of the highest importance for the political and economic future of Europe. The EEC foreign ministers, meeting with British Lord Privy Seal Edward Heath at a Paris session of the Council of the Western European Union, pledged in a communiqué to conduct the British-EEC negotiations "in a spirit of reciprocal goodwill." They said the EEC nations "had always hoped that . . . states who were ready to assume the same obligations in all fields would adhere to the European Community." Heath said at the meeting that Britain also would seek membership in the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) and the European Coal & Steel Community (ECSC).

The Council of the European Free Trade Association met in Geneva July 31 and approved a statement in which "all member states of EFTA declare[d] their intention to examine with the European Economic Community the ways and means by which all members of EFTA could take part together in a single market embracing some 300 million people." The Council approved Britain's decision to seek EEC membership as "an opportunity to find an appropriate solution for all EFTA countries and thus to promote the solidarity and cohesion of Europe."

The British announcement was followed by a similar declaration issued July 31 by the Danish government. Norwegian Trade Min. Arne Skaug disclosed the same day that Norway also would seek negotiations on EEC membership. The Austrian government said July 31 that it was ready to negotiate with the EEC to seek a form of association compatible with its neutral status.

The U.S. State Department July 31 issued a statement expressing "close and sympathetic interest" in the British decision to join EEC.

2 other countries involved in the projected EFTA-EEC merger were Finland, which had become an associate member of the EFTA and Greece, which had become an associate member of the EEC. The Finnish-EFTA agreement of association was signed in Helsinki Mar. 27 but became effective only on Finland's initial reduction of tariffs (by 30% on most items) and import quotas July 1. Negotiations on the associate membership of Greece with the EEC had been concluded in Athens Mar. 30. A treaty embodying the agreement was approved by EEC states June 12 and signed in Athens July 9. The Greek-EEC treaty, which provided for a 12- to 22-year program of phased tariff reductions to common market levels, was linked to an EEC agreement to make available $125 million in credits for Greek industrial expansion. The treaty was to become effective on its ratification by Greece and the 6 EEC states.

Week in Headlines

Britain announced it would begin negotiations for membership in the European common market; members of the British-led European Free Trade Association said they would seek similar ties.

Khrushchev doubted war over Berlin, told U.S. disarmament adviser McCloy that he favored direct U.S.-Soviet negotiations; Soviet leaders boasted of A-sub fleet.

Authority for one-year callup of 250,000 reservists approved by Congress, signed by President; hearings held on Civil Defense funds, A-war shelter program.

Modified farm surplus program passed by Congress.

Cuba returned passengers, crew of hijacked EAL Electra.

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Irish Prime Min. Sean Lemass announced Aug. 1 in Dublin that Ireland also would apply for membership in the common market. Ireland was not a member of EFTA or the Commonwealth, but its currency was tied to the British pound and its economy was dependent on British purchase of more than 90% of Irish farm exports.

Preliminary Negotiations. The British action was preceded by lengthy negotiations with the EFTA, EEC and Commonwealth countries.

The British decision was coordinated with the other EFTA nations at a London meeting June 27-28 of the EFTA Ministerial Council. The communiqué issued at the end of the London meeting did not disclose that Britain would seek common market membership, but it affirmed that the 7 EFTA states had agreed to "coordinate their actions and . . . remain united" in any negotiations with the EEC.

(EFTA nations' tariffs on each others' industrial goods were cut by 10% July 3 under the plan for the gradual formation of a free-trade community among them.)

Britain's negotiations with the 6 EEC nations were largely completed by the end of May, and Prime Min. Macmillan announced in Parliament June 13 that he would send 3 emissaries—Commonwealth Relations Min. Duncan Sandys, Aviation Min. Peter Thorneycroft and Labor Min. John Hare to consult with the Commonwealth countries on the projected British move.

(The Commonwealth countries' economies had become increasingly interdependent through a system of preferential trade under which their goods, especially agricultural products, circulated freely among member states. According to the July 30 N.Y. Herald Tribune, 57% of New Zealand's exports, 25½% of Australia's, 17.1% of Canada's and 27.3% of India's were to Britain. Britain, in turn, provided 72% of New Zealand's imports, 51% of Australia's and comparable amounts to other Commonwealth countries. Britain's EEC entry was expected to provide a huge, eventually duty-free European market for British industrial goods. But, unless a special exemption was granted Britain, it would force British adoption of high EEC tariffs on agricultural imports and give more costly and protected European farm products preference over Commonwealth farm exports to Britain. It was for this reason that Prime Min. Macmillan pledged that he would require special agreements for the protection of Commonwealth trade before agreeing to Britain's entry to the EEC.)

Britain's plans to join the common market were opposed by the major Commonwealth countries despite the assurances of protection given their governments by Sandys, Thorneycroft and Hare. Australia's objections were detailed in a communiqué issued in Canberra July 11 in which Britain was warned against joining the EEC "at the cost of division within the Commonwealth or elsewhere in the free world." A New Zealand communiqué issued in Wellington July 6 made it clear that "New Zealand's economy is highly dependent on the sale of foodstuffs" in Britain and expressed doubt that satisfactory alternate markets could be found. Similar views were expressed in communiqués issued by Pakistan in Rawalpindi July 11, India in New Delhi July 14 and Canada in Ottawa the same day. The Ottawa statement stressed "the grave concern of the Canadian government about the . . . political and economic effects which British membership in the European Economic Community would have on Canada and on the Commonwealth as a whole."

EEC Summit on Political Role. The heads of government of the 6 common market states met in Bonn July 18 and reached agreement on establishment of a system of regular political consultation and cooperation.

The 6 leaders—French Pres. Charles de Gaulle, West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, and Premiers Amintore Fanfani of Italy, Theo Lefevre of Belgium, Jan E. de Quay of the Netherlands and Pierre Werner of Luxembourg—issued a declaration in which they announced their decision to "give form and body to the will of political unity" expressed in the organization of the EEC, the European Coal & Steel Community and Euratom.

The declaration said that the 6 had agreed to "organize their cooperation and assure its regularity" and to meet regularly to "coordinate policy . . . to further Europe's political unity and thus strengthen the Atlantic alliance." It disclosed that a working group had been designated to study "ways and means of giving a statutory character to the unity of their peoples."

Referring to the current EFTA movement toward membership in the EEC and Britain's request for special membership conditions, the declaration said: "It is the wish that other European countries may enter the European union, providing they are ready in all fields to assume the same responsibilities and obligations as the present member nations."

(It was reported from Bonn July 18 that the agreement had been reached after the Netherlands had dropped its demand for the formation of a supranational European political community that would include Britain. The Netherlands had opposed the French plan for extension of political consultation to defense matters and formation of a permanent secretariat to prepare periodic EEC summit meetings—all within a framework that would, the Dutch held, permanently exclude Britain and the 6 other EFTA nations. The French proposals were modified and the defense and secretariat plans were dropped to secure Dutch agreement to the main proposal for political consultation. The Dutch were said to believe that British membership in EEC and its eventual political institutions would prevent French-West German domination of EEC's smaller member states.)

(The compromise formula agreed upon and proclaimed by the 6 heads of government in Bonn July 18 had been worked out in an EEC Foreign Ministers' meeting in Rome July 10.) [See pp. 190G1, 128C1, 79F1]

(A proposal for a unified Europe-wide farm economy, placed before EEC governments June 13, called for the abolition by July 1, 1962 of all tariffs, import quotas and price supports for farm products. These controls would be replaced by a "variable levy" applied to farm products entering each EEC country to raise or lower the import price to conform with domestic prices. The variable levy would be reduced among EEC countries and ended within 6 years but would remain on all farm imports from non-EEC countries. French Agriculture Min. Henri Rochereau had announced June 6 that France would halt all EEC tariff reductions after 1961 unless the common market adopted a Europe-wide farm policy. The French and Dutch farm economies produced at the cheapest prices in Europe and would gain the most from such a policy.)

(West German Pres. Heinrich Luebke paid a state visit to France June 20-23. He was the first German chief of state ever to pay a friendly visit to France.)

Berlin & Germany

Khrushchev Sees 'No War.' Soviet Premier Khrushchev was reported Aug. 2 to have expressed the conviction that the Berlin crisis would end in renewed negotiations, rather than war, between East and West.

Meeting in the Kremlin with Italian Premier Amintore Fanfani, who had arrived in Moscow earlier Aug. 2, Khrushchev was said to have declared: "We believe that there will be no war. A German peace treaty is necessary, and so are negotiations."

The Khrushchev statement was reported by what were described as official Western sources. Khrushchev was reported to have emphasized the USSR's proferred guarantees for the safety and freedom of a West Berlin transformed into a free city independent of East or West. He reportedly stressed the view that the Berlin problem was negotiable.

Fanfani, accompanied by Foreign Min. Antonio Segni, was on a 4-day state visit to the USSR.

Soviet Military Boasts. Khrushchev asserted Aug. 1 that the USSR had enough military power to repel any attack on the Soviet bloc.

Speaking at a Kremlin luncheon in honor of Rumanian CP First Secy. Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej, Khrushchev said that "no provocations can change the course of history or are strong enough to divert the . . . Socialist countries from the path they have chosen." He added: "We decisively warn all lovers of military adventures to behave wisely and remember that we have all the necessary means to cool off your heads."

The Soviet government newspaper Izvestia reported July 21 that the Red Navy had nuclear submarines that operated "at a greater speed than United States submarines and were not fewer . . . but greater in number." Commenting on a speech made by U.S. Atty Gen. Robert F. Kennedy July 15 at the launching of the U.S. nuclear sub John Marshall, Izvestia said USSR "atomic submarines [were] armed with the mightiest rockets of various types."

(A Soviet Navy Day review staged in Leningrad July 30 included 60 warships ranging from rocket-firing launches to guided missile cruisers but no nuclear submarines. The Soviet boast of superior nuclear submarine forces was repeated in a Leningrad Navy Day address by Deputy Defense Min. Andrei A. Grechko.)

The USSR's reliance on nuclear arms was stressed by Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky, Soviet defense minister, in a speech delivered in Moscow July 6 and made public July 14. Malinovsky's major points: "All weapons of the armed forces are being converted to rocket equipment. Thus the rocket units . . . are becoming basic fighting strength of all branches of the armed forces. . . . Under modern conditions we must learn to wage war in a new way. If the imperialists unleash a war, there will be no unbroken front lines. We shall have to act . . . with exceptional speed. . . . The victory will often be won by small but bold detachments."

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McCloy-Khrushchev Talks. John J. McCloy, Pres. Kennedy's adviser on disarmament, met with Khrushchev July 26-27 at the latter's villa near Sochi, on the Black Sea coast. McCloy returned to the U.S. and reported to Pres. Kennedy and State Secy. Rusk at the White House July 31. He was said to have transmitted the view that Khrushchev was eager to draw the U.S. into bilateral negotiations on Berlin and Germany.

McCloy, who had been in Moscow since July 17 for preparatory talks with Deputy Foreign Min. Valerian A. Zorin on a new East-West disarmament conference, was summoned to Sochi by Khrushchev and flew there July 25. McCloy conferred at length with Khrushchev and Zorin July 26 and saw Khrushchev briefly July 27 before returning to Moscow. He resumed his disarmament discussions with Zorin July 28 but won Soviet agreement to recess of the talks the next day after he had been ordered to Washington to report to Pres. Kennedy.

Washington sources said McCloy had reported to the President that: (1) Khrushchev had shown anger at Pres. Kennedy's July 25 radio-TV address on the Berlin crisis but had accepted it as a demonstration of the U.S.' refusal to abandon Berlin under Soviet pressure; (2) The USSR did not want war over Berlin; (3) Khrushchev hoped to force the West into new negotiations over Germany on Soviet terms; (4) Khrushchev considered the U.S. and USSR to be the only major powers involved in the German crisis and was eager for settlement of the matter between them; (5) the USSR was unalterably opposed to the nuclear arming of West Germany, whether within or outside the framework of NATO. [See p. 261B1]

Communist Bloc

U.S.-Soviet Economic Race. The Soviet Union's assertion that it would overtake and surpass the U.S. in agricultural and industrial production was the subject of an exchange of statements by Premier Khrushchev and Pres. Kennedy in June and July.

The 2 leaders' major statements:

● Khrushchev, addressing an Alma-Ata rally June 24 marking the 40th anniversary of Soviet Kazakhstan, declared that "old Russia" had been an economically underdeveloped country but that "the Soviet Union has now outstripped all the developed capitalist countries and is already closely approaching, is about to touch the heels of the very leader of the capitalist world, the U.S.A." He predicted that "it will not be long before we tell them: Make way, gentlemen. We are outstripping you and never again will you catch up to us." Khrushchev pledged a "tempestuous growth" in Soviet farm and factory output; he urged Kazakhs, however, to increase their production of horse meat, "a nutritious, tasty and cheap product."

● Khrushchev, in a speech broadcast from Alma-Ata June 25, reiterated his boast that the USSR's economy would overtake the U.S. by 1970. "This is our date," he declared. "We, the country which has existed for only 44 years . . . have come to occupy 2d place in the world. England . . . which had Africa and Asia—we left them behind us. We left France behind us too. Comrades! There is only America. And this country can be compared to a worn-out runner."

● Pres. Kennedy, at a Washington news conference June 28, derided Khrushchev's claims but invited him to continue Soviet efforts to catch up to the U.S. Mr. Kennedy said: ". . . He [Khrushchev] reminds me of the tiger hunter who had picked a place on the wall to hang the tiger's skin long before he has caught the tiger. This tiger has other ideas." "Premier Khrushchev states that the Soviet Union is only 44 years old, but his country is far older than that; and it is an interesting fact that in 1913, according to the best calculations I can get . . . the Russian gross national product was 46% of the United States' gross national product. Interestingly, . . . in 1959 it was 47%."

The President said that "if both countries sustain their present rate of growth, 3½% in the United States and 6% in the Soviet Union, Soviet output will not reach ⅔ of ours by 1970. . . . indeed if our gross rate is increased to even 4½%, which is well within our capacity, it is my judgment that the Soviet Union will not outproduce the United States at any time in the 20th century."

● Khrushchev, in a Kremlin speech July 8 to Soviet military academy graduates, disagreed with the President's statistics and conclusions but said: "Let us, Mr. Kennedy, allow history to judge who gives the right prediction and who is in error."

Khrushchev's analysis of the U.S. and USSR's comparative economic positions: "The . . . Soviet Union's industrial production accounted for 60% of the American output in 1960"; Soviet industrial growth had averaged 10.6% annually since World War II; if it continued at a rate of 10%, "in 1966 the Soviet Union will produce 106% of the present-day American output and in 1970, 156%." "But even if the Americans succeed in . . . an annual increment of 4½% . . . we shall overtake them just the same in 1970." "If the Americans retain the rate of . . . 2%, which they averaged in the postwar years, the Soviet Union will outstrip America . . . in 1967. If American industrial output increases by 3% annually we shall leave them behind in 1968."

(At a Tiflis rally marking the 40th anniversary of the Georgian Communist Party, Khrushchev had declared May 12 that Soviet progress would ensure the victory of communism without war. He said: "I repeat that we do not need a war to achieve domination of our ideas, the most progressive Marxist-Leninist ideas. War brings only harm. . . . We will create this victory because other peoples will follow . . . our example." Denouncing Western contentions that the Soviet people lacked liberty, Khrushchev shouted: "They say we have no freedom! We Communists . . . we are the freest of the free people in the world. We have freedom for those . . . who work in mines, factories, laboratories. . . . But there is no freedom in the Soviet Union for those who robbed people [and] took profits. . . ."

(Khrushchev had declared May 30 that Soviet leaders "consider our heavy industry as built" and no longer were "going to give it priority." Speaking at a reception in honor of a British Trade Fair opened in Moscow the previous day, Khrushchev declared that in the future the USSR's "light industry and heavy industry will develop at the same pace.")

(Soviet government decrees published July 23 in Pravda established "commissions of state control" to supervise economic reports and data, the expenditure of state funds, procurement of materials, and the fulfillment of production goals. The commissions' main task was described as the elimination of fraud and irregularities from Soviet economic reports. The senior commission was to be headed by Khrushchev; subordinate commissions were to be responsible to the cabinets of the Soviet republics.)

The USSR's Central Statistical Board reported through Tass July 20 that Soviet industrial production had grown by 8.41% in Jan.-June 1961. Despite claims that the 7-Year Plan goals for the period had been exceeded by 102%, the Soviet statistics revealed a decline in the rate of increase of production compared with previous years, and a failure to meet quotas assigned for meat (93% of output reported in Jan.-June 1960), electrical equipment, locomotives, cement, textile looms and some consumer items. Soviet steel production, however, was listed as 34.8 million metric tons, 85% of U.S. output for the same period. Other major statistics: pig iron, 25 million metric tons; oil, 79.8 million metric tons; natural gas, 28.9 billion cubic meters. [See pp. 208F3, 52F3; Vol. XX, 17D3]

Soviet-Chinese Rift. Repeated reports of a growing ideological rift between Communist China and the USSR were denied in statements made July 8-9 by Marshal Chen Yi, Chinese foreign minister.

The statements were described by Western observers as an unprecedented admission that serious differences existed between Soviet and Chinese leaders and had affected relations among other Soviet-bloc nations.

The initial Chen Yi statement was published in Pravda July 8. Entitled "China for Peaceful Coexistence," it declared: "No provocations or gossip can shake to the slightest extent the indissoluble cohesion" that existed between China and the USSR; Communist China "resolutely supported the peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union" and the Nov. 1960 Moscow declaration of 81 Communist Parties that "revolution cannot be exported"; Chinese leaders "stand resolutely for peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems."

The 2d statement was made by Chen Yi in a speech July 9 at a Peiping rally marking the 40th anniversary of

Mongolian independence from China. As reported by the Hsinhua news agency, Chen asserted: "The Chinese people will unswervingly . . . abide by the 1957 Moscow Declaration [on peaceful coexistence] and the 1960 Moscow statement, forever closely unite with the . . . Mongolian people and the peoples of the Soviet Union . . . and struggle for new victories in our common cause"; "China will firmly adhere to a peaceful foreign policy and . . . fight against the aggressive and war policy of the imperialists."

(The N.Y. Times reported July 11 that the Chen Yi statement published by Pravda had been taken from the text of an interview granted a Canadian newsman in Geneva June 29 and had been altered substantially before publication. In the original version, broadcast by Peiping radio July 4, Chen Yi had said: "Recently there has been fervent propaganda in the West about so-called divergencies between China and the Soviet Union. This is, in fact, a reflection of the great annoyance of some people over the solid unity between China and the Soviet Union." The Pravda version said only that "Chen Yi refuted also inventions of the bourgeois press about Soviet-Chinese relations.")

A 3d denial of the existence of discord within the Soviet bloc was made July 10 by Polish CP First Secy. Wladyslaw Gomulka in Ulan Bator, Outer Mongolia. Gomulka, in an address reported from Warsaw, said: "Our enemies counted on the disintegration, or at least the weakening of . . . [Communist] unity. They tried to take advantage of our ideological discussion to attack the Socialist countries." Gomulka declared that "events have dashed all their expectations." (Gomulka, accompanied by Premier Josef Cyrankiewicz and other Polish officials, had begun a 6-day visit to Mongolia July 8.)

Despite the disavowal of Soviet-bloc differences, the existence of a growing Soviet-Chinese rift had been indicated in the following reports:

● Isaac Deutscher, British author, reported in the London Sunday Times July 2 that Soviet Premier Khrushchev had attacked Mao Tse-tung and other Communist Chinese leaders in a letter to the heads of foreign Communist parties. The purported Khrushchev letter was said to have attacked the Chinese for advocating preventive war, disloyalty to the USSR, favoring an attack on Formosa even at the risk of provoking a general conflict, and working against Soviet leadership of the Communist bloc.

● Moscow diplomatic sources reported July 2 that no high-ranking Soviet leaders or official delegates had been present June 30 at Peiping celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of the Chinese Communist Party. (The Soviet press gave prominence the same day to reports of the departure of CP Central Committee Secy. Mikhail A. Suslov and other members of a delegation sent to attend the Mongolian People's Republic's 40th anniversary.)

● Soviet disclosures of Communist China's heretofore unreported 1960 production statistics and trade debt to the USSR. The figures were reported by Soviet trade and economic journals and cited July 4-5 by the N.Y. Times. They revealed that Red China owed the USSR 288 million new rubles ($320 million) in payments for unfulfilled 1960 trade commitments. They listed Red China's 1960 production as follows: pig iron, 27½ million metric tons; steel, 18½ million metric tons; petroleum, 5½ million metric tons; electricity, 55½ billion kwh.

● The recall of Soviet submarines from Valona, Albania, the USSR's only naval base on the Mediterranean. (The 8 Russian submarines based at Valona were reported to have left the port May 26. Their departure was linked to Albania's apparent support for the Chinese attacks on Khrushchev's leadership.) [See p. 201G1]

Soviet-Yugoslav Accord. A communiqué pledging to continue efforts toward the improvement of Soviet-Yugoslav relations was signed in Moscow July 13 by Soviet Foreign Min. Andrei A. Gromyko and Yugoslav Foreign Min. Koca Popovic. The communiqué, issued at the end of a 7-day Soviet visit by Popovic, declared that the 2 countries' policies "are similar or coincide on the major international questions." It expressed hope that "cooperation between the 2 countries in the questions of the struggle for peace and the reduction of international tension will go on developing successfully." [See p. 202D2; Vol. XX, 475G2, 437A2]

North Korean Defense Pacts. Treaties pledging the USSR and Communist China to support Communist North Korea against any armed attack were signed by North Korean Premier Kim Il Sung July 6 and July 11 during visits to Moscow and Peiping.

The Soviet-North Korean treaty, signed by Kim and Premier Khrushchev at Kremlin ceremonies July 6, provided that "if one of the contracting parties is attacked by some state or coalition of states and is thus involved in war, the other contracting party will immediately render military and other assistance with all means at its disposal."

Speaking at the Kremlin reception at which the treaty was disclosed, Khrushchev asserted that the USSR did not seek military alliances but that it "had to sign this treaty of a defensive nature" because the U.S. and Japan "did not heed our calls to do away with war bases, . . . not to conclude the American-Japanese aggressive military alliance." Kim declared that the pact was needed because "the American imperialists" were "the most rabid enemies of the Asian peoples."

A nearly identical treaty of mutual defense was signed by Kim and Communist Chinese Premier Chou En-lai in Peiping July 11 in the wake of Western speculation that the earlier Soviet-Korean pact had been part of an effort to detach the North Korean régime from Chinese influence.

(A joint communiqué issued by Kim and Chou July 15, at the end of Kim's visit to China, affirmed the 2 countries' support for policies of the USSR but condemned Yugoslav "revisionism" as "the main danger to the present international Communist movement.") [See Vol. XX, p. 393G2]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

The President

Appointments. Pres. Kennedy July 24 nominated Edmund Asbury Gullion, 48, to be ambassador to the Republic of the Congo (Léopoldville). The Senate confirmed the appointment Aug. 1.

George L. P. Weaver, 49, a Negro, was designated by the President July 8 to be Assistant Labor Secretary for International Affairs to succeed George Cabot Lodge, son of Henry Cabot Lodge, GOP Vice-Presidential candidate in the 1960 election. Weaver had worked in the labor movement since 1941.

Other Kennedy appointments:

July 5—Lawrence J. O'Connor Jr., a Democrat, to be a member (until June 22, 1966) of the Federal Power Commission (to replace Arthur Kline, a Republican); Rear Adm. John Harllee (retired), to be a member of the Federal Maritime Board for a term expiring June 30, 1965.

July 10—John B. Duncan, 51, a Negro, recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, to be a member of the district's board of commissioners. [See p. 240E-G3]

July 14—Ben David Dorfman, 59, chief of the U.S. Tariff Commission's economics division, to be a member of the Tariff Commission (to succeed James Weldon Jones).

July 17—Ex-Army Secy. Frank Pace Jr., 49, currently General Dynamics Corp. chairman, to be a member of the Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board. [See Vol. XX, p. 427C1]

July 18—Voit Gilmore, 43, owner of a number of motor lodges and restaurants in North Carolina, to be the U.S. Travel Service director.

July 31—Ex-Lt. Gov. Philleo Nash, 51, of Wisconsin, holder of a University of Chicago doctorate in anthropology, to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Acting Commissioner John O. Crow was to become deputy commissioner; W. Walton Butterworth, envoy to the European atomic, common market and coal and steel communities, to the rank of ambassador; John C. Bullitt, 36, a Harvard graduate, to be Deputy Assistant Treasury Secretary for international finance and monetary affairs.

Aug. 1—James Joseph Rowley, 52, chief of the Secret Service's White House detail since 1946, to be chief of the U.S. Secret Service on the retirement Aug. 31 of the current chief, Urbanus E. Baughman. Baughman, 56, had been chief for 13 of his 33 years with the Secret Service.

Among non-Presidential appointments:

June 9—National Association of Broadcasters Pres. LeRoy Collins to be chairman of the Commerce Department's 25-member National Public Advisory Committee on Area Redevelopment. [See p. 223F1]

July 14—Thomas E. Drumm Jr., 52, to be head of the Commerce Department's Business & Defense Services Administration.

July 15—Reed Harris, 51, as executive assistant to USIA director Edward R. Murrow. Harris had resigned in 1953 from a similar post in the State Department following a dispute with the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) during televised hearings of McCarthy's Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations. The hearings, held in Mar. 1953, concerned the operations of the International Information Administration and its Voice of America. Harris said July 15 that "nobody told me to go away" but that he had resigned because he could not find "any sort of cooperation" with the State Department following his dispute with McCarthy. [See Vol. XIII, p. 117B]

July 17—John D. Corcoran of Chesterton, Ind. as the Peace Corps' associate director for management.

July 19—Alfred B. Fitt of Highland Park, Ill. to be Deputy Army Undersecretary for Manpower.

July 25—Lisle C. Carter Jr., 35, a Negro, a member of N.Y. City's Board of Correction since 1957 and former member of the board of directors of the American Civil Liberties Union, to be a Deputy Assistant HEW Secretary.

Retirements. The retirement of Adolf A. Berle Jr. as chairman of

Pres. Kennedy's task force on Latin America and as special consultant on Latin American affairs to State Secy. Dean Rusk was announced July 7. Berle was widely believed to have wielded decisive influence in the State Department in inter-American affairs, including the unsuccessful Cuban invasion. [See p. 179A-B2]

The resignation, effective Aug. 4, of SEC member Edward N. Gadsby, a Republican, was announced July 17. The President Apr. 18 accepted the resignations of: Amb.-to-Iran Edward T. Wailes; Amb.-to-Senegal and Mauritania Henry S. Villard; Amb.-to-Czechoslovakia Christian M. Ravndal; Paul F. Foster, representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna.

Naval Personnel. The appointment of Rear Adm. David Lamar McDonald, commander of the Carrier Division 6 (Atlantic), to be commander of the U.S. 6th Fleet (Mediterranean) was reported July 6. The President announced July 8 the promotion of McDonald to vice admiral, effective Aug. 1.

The President July 10 accepted the retirements of Adm. Charles R. Brown, commander of Allied Forces in Southern Europe, effective Jan. 1; Vice Adm. Frederick N. Kivette, commander of the Western Sea Frontier, effective Oct. 1.

It was announced July 10 that Rear Adm. Alfred G. Ward, assistant chief of naval operations, would replace Vice Adm. John McN. Taylor as commander of the Amphibious Force, Atlantic Fleet. Taylor was to become commander of the 2d Fleet. [See pp. 240A-B3, 203G2-D3]

Message to Mayors. The annual Conference of Mayors, meeting in Washington June 12-15, was urged by Pres. Kennedy to boost the economy at the community level through local action. The President's message, delivered by Commerce Secy. Luther H. Hodges June 12, urged the 600 attending mayors to form committees to review public and private construction needs for the purpose of accelerating needed projects. [See p. 44G1]

(Ex-Pres. Eisenhower, speaking in Washington June 15 at the opening session of the World Conference of Local Governments [urban officials from 45 nations], opposed "the mania" of "overzealous central agencies" trying to "dominate rather than serve local government.") [See p. 15A-C2]

Other Presidential News. Pres. Kennedy July 26 awarded to Adm. Arleigh A. Burke, retiring chief of naval operations, his 3d Distinguished Service Medal.

Mr. Kennedy awarded the Collier Trophy to Adm. William F. Raborn Jr. June 15 for Polaris project work.

The President's wife, Jacqueline, celebrated her 32d birthday at a family dinner at the Kennedy summer home at Hyannis Port, Mass. July 28. This was the 5th consecutive weekend Mr. Kennedy had spent at Hyannis Port.

A $1,000 donation by Pres. Kennedy to a fund for the reestablishment of the Roman Catholic Fu Jen University in Formosa (formerly it was in Peiping) was announced in Taipei July 29.

Defense Program

Call-Up Authorized. A resolution (SJ Res. 120) granting Pres. Kennedy's request for more troops in the Berlin crisis was passed by a 75-0 Senate vote July 28 and a 403-2 House vote July 31 and was signed by Mr. Kennedy Aug. 1. It gave the President authority until July 1, 1962 (1) to call up to 250,000 reservists for active duty for not more than one year and (2) to permit the extension of the active duty training periods of reservists beyond the usual 2 weeks a year.

The Senate July 28 also passed, by 81-0 vote, a companion bill (S2311) that would give the President authority to buy $958,570,000 worth of weapons and other military equipment.

During the Senate debate on SJ Res. 120 July 28, Armed Services Committee Chrmn. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.) asserted that "the American people still have the will to fight and will assemble the means to fight." Russell conceded, however, that Defense Secy. Robert S. McNamara's testimony had been "exceedingly disappointing" in revealing the failure of the U.S.' allies to take similar action to aid the U.S. in shoring up the West's defensive position. Criticism of the allies' role had been voiced by Sens. John C. Stennis (D., Miss.) and Allen J. Ellender (D., La.).

In the House, Armed Services Committee Chrmn. Carl Vinson (D., Ga.) said the reserves measure was an "assurance to the world that we stand firm, determined, united and ready to make whatever sacrifice is required to preserve our rights, our obligations and our freedom." Of the 2 votes against the measure, one was cast by Rep. Bruce Alger (R., Tex.) on the ground that a manpower increase would weaken a nuclear "massive retaliation" policy. The other dissenter was Rep. Eugene Siler (R., Ky.).

McNamara had urged passage of the new defense measures at closed hearings of the Senate Appropriations and Armed Services Committees July 26-27. He gave assurances that the Defense Department would "use this authority sparingly." He also said: (a) Manpower would be increased from enlistments first, then from the draft, then through the call-up; (b) the September draft call would rise to 20,000 (the August call had been raised from 8,000 to 13,000 July 26); (c) the Administration planned to have 8 combat-ready divisions (6 Army and 2 Marine Corps) in the continental U.S. by the end of 1961. [See pp. 261B1-262G1]

Air Reserves Alerted. An "advisory" notice to be ready for a call to active duty and to accelerate training was given to 64 Air National Guard and 7 Air Force Reserve units by the Defense Department Aug. 1. Currently, the units, about 5,000 men below authorized strength, contained 25,000 Guardsmen and 3,000 reserves. A majority of the units operated tactical fighter, reconnaissance and transport planes or radar warning and communications networks.

Civil Defense. Defense Secy Robert S. McNamara said July 26 that the civil defense funds requested by Pres. Kennedy would be used to make "reasonably adequate" fallout shelters available "in the near future" to ¼ of the U.S.' population.

Testifying before the Senate Appropriations Committee July 26, McNamara said the $207,600,000 civil defense request included: (1) $93 million to build and identify shelters and $10 million to modify shelter areas, in both instances for existing structures; (2) $7½ million to plan and build shelters in new federal buildings; (3) $58,800,000 to provide survival rations, radiation meter kits, tools and medical supplies; (4) $5½ million to correct deficiencies of the current warning and communications system; (5) $9,300,000 to supply radiological equipment for monitoring stations and civilian defense workers; (6) $13½ million for research; (7) $10 million to start installation of a nationwide warning system called "NEAR" (National Emergency Alarm Repeater), a small device that could be plugged into electric outlets and that could be sounded from a central headquarters. It was estimated that the NEAR device itself would cost $5-$10 but that the system would require the installation of 400-600 generator-transformers (approximately $60,000 each) in local power systems; installation of the system nationally would cost an estimated $50 million.

Testifying before the House Government Operations Committee Aug. 1, McNamara said the Administration's shelter plan could save 10-15 million lives in a nuclear attack. [See p. 265E1-E2]

GOP Reaction. Republican backing of Pres. Kennedy's defense requests was tempered with demands to cut the President's domestic proposals. Pres. Kennedy would "have to decide whether it will be a Santa Claus suit or military khaki," the GOP Congressional Campaign Committee warned July 26. [See p. 262E-F1]

Ex-Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon in Los Angeles July 26 urged the Administration to "shelve all new spending programs not directly necessary for national defense." [See pp. 177E3-178B2]

N.Y. Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, speaking in Albany July 27 at the State American Legion convention, said: "As one who has long urged increased military strength and fallout shelter protection of the civilian population, I strongly support the President's proposals to increase the nation's readiness. . . ." [See p. 250B2]

Congress

Farm Bill Modified. Modified versions of the Administration's omnibus farm bill were passed by voice votes of the Senate July 26 and of the House July 27. The bills (S1643 and HR8230), designed to reduce the U.S.' agricultural-surplus problems, were then sent to Senate-House conference.

The final bills did not include a key Administration request to permit farmer advisory commitees to design commodity support programs subject to veto by either house of Congress. Elimination of this provision had occurred in committee action before the

diluted versions of the bill were approved by the Senate Agriculture & Forestry Committee July 12 and by the House Agriculture Committee July 20.

Although elimination of the latter request represented a defeat for Pres. Kennedy, the President sent to Congressional committee leaders July 24 a letter urging passage of the modified bill because it "nevertheless is a very important and constructive piece of farm legislation." He especially urged passage of the extension of the emergency feed grains program (Public Law 87-5). This program, requiring corn, grain sorghums and barley growers to cut acreage by 20% to qualify for price support payments, encountered opposition in both houses but was included in the adopted versions. An amendment to eliminate a one-year extension of the emergency feed grains program, proposed by Sen. John J. Williams (R., Del.), was defeated in the Senate July 26 by a 59-36 vote (51 D. & 8 R. vs. 26 R. & 10 D.). A similar amendment with Republican backing was defeated by a 123-76 House vote July 27.

Both houses' bills (a) required a 10% cut in wheat acreage as a condition for receiving price supports and (b) authorized additional payments to wheat farmers who cut acreage an additional 30%. To encourage compliance, Agriculture Secy. Orville L. Freeman promised to raise the wheat price support level from $1.79 to about $2 a bushel.

Much of the Senate debate July 25-26 focused on provisions concerning farmer cooperatives. One provision, exempting cooperative mergers or acquisitions from anti-trust action, was killed by a 50-39 vote approving an amendment by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.), Anti-Trust & Monopoly Subcommittee chairman. Another provision, affirming the right of cooperatives to join in federations and then to engage in activities allowed any single cooperative, was retained.

The House bill omitted any cooperative-merger section but included an amendment by Rep. Delbert L. Latta (R., O.) stating that subsidized surplus crops could be exported only to friendly countries. [See p. 140D-E3]

Anti-Racket Laws. The Senate July 28 passed by voice votes and sent to the House 6 anti-racket bills requested by Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy.

The bills were: S1653, to bar interstate travel or crossing U.S. borders "to advance illegal business activities"; S1656, to bar use of interstate telephone or telegraph wires for betting; S1657, to bar interstate transportation of betting forms and devices; S1658, to bar interstate transportation of slot machines; S1655 to compel testimony from and grant immunity to witnesses in certain labor-management racketeering cases; S1665, to bar intimidation of witnesses cooperating with a U.S. agency.

Another bill (S1750) requested by the Attorney General had been passed by the Senate June 13. This measure would broaden the Federal Firearms Act to ban shipment of firearms in interstate and foreign commerce to or by persons under indictment or convicted of any felony crime (currently it applied only to crimes of violence).

Civil Rights

Dallas Integration Movement. 159 Negroes dined at 36 previously all-white restaurants and cafeterias in Dallas, Tex. July 26 without incident. Only 3 complaints from customers and 4-5 telephoned complaints were reported afterwards.

The demonstration was part of a local movement to prepare the city for the court-ordered integration of schools in September. It had been arranged by a special integration committee of 7 whites and 7 Negroes in cooperation with the Dallas Citizens Council, an all-white organization of Dallas business leaders headed by C. A. Tatum, president of the Dallas Power & Light Co.

Prior to the dining demonstration a documentary film designed to urge moderation in civil rights had received wide showing in Dallas. The film had been prepared by the council and filmed in Dallas. [See p. 242C1]

Montgomery Airport Suit. The Justice Department sued in U.S. district court in Montgomery, Ala. July 26 to end racial segregation at Montgomery's Dannelly Field airport facilities. The suit, brought at the request of the CAB and Federal Aviation Agency, charged that policies of bias existed at the field in violation of the 1958 Federal Aviation Act and the Constitution's interstate and foreign commerce clause. [See p. 234E3]

Job Complaints. Complaints accusing 5 companies and the U.S. Navy Shipyard in Charleston, S.C. of racial discrimination in their hiring and promotion policies were filed by the NAACP July 28 with the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. The companies: General Electric (Dover, O. lamp-component plant); Shell Oil (Wood River, Ill. refinery); Joseph Schlitz Brewing Co. (Tampa, Fla. plant); Walterboro (S.C.) Dress Manufacturing Co.; Youngswear, Inc. (Smoak, S.C.). [See p. 266D-E2]

— LATIN AMERICA —

Argentina

$268 Million in Aid Set. Economy Min. Roberto Aleman announced July 21 that industrial development credits totaling $154½ million from the U.S. and $50 million from the International Bank had been promised to Argentina in negotiations in Washington.

The U.S. was to provide $60 million for the 2d phase of the development of Argentina's steel industry, $50 million for railroads, $32 million for airports and $12½ million for power plants. The World Bank aid was for railroad modernization.

The loans were negotiated by an Argentine mission headed by Amb. Adalbert Krieger Vasena.

Krieger Vasena won a U.S. promise that (a) a U.S. mission would be sent to Argentina to help increase Argentine exports to the U.S., and (b) U.S. specialists would be sent to Argentina to see whether the U.S. could partially lift (for cooked meats) the U.S. ban on the import of Argentine meat. (The ban had been imposed because of foot-and-mouth disease.)

The U.S. and Argentine negotiators also agreed to hold talks every 6 months on whether the U.S. program of overseas disposal of surplus farm commodities jeopardized Argentine markets, particularly the market for wheat.

A $48½ million World Bank loan for roads had been granted to Argentina June 30, and a $15 million Inter-American Development Bank loan was granted during the 3d week of July to finance private farm, mining and industrial development, largely in Argentina's interior provinces.

(Post-War II U.S. aid to Argentina totaled $452 millions in loans, $1,800,000 in grants and $6,300,000 in military assistance.) [See p. 209C1]

Unfavorable Trade Balance. Argentina had a $27½ million unfavorable balance of trade during 1961's first 3 months, according to government statistics reported in the N.Y. Times July 9. The unfavorable trade balance amounted to $170 million in 1960, when exports to the U.S. totaled $90 million and imports from the U.S. totaled $327 million. (The annual average during the previous 5 years had been $117 million worth of exports to the U.S., $217 million worth of imports from the U.S.) The trade gap was being made worse by a decline in wheat exports in 1961 (estimated at only about 50% of the 2,400,000 tons exported in 1960) and an increase in imports of machinery and industrial equipment. The wheat export drop was caused by drought (which cut the 1961 crop to about ⅔ of the 1960 crop) and by foreign competition. [See Vol. XX, p. 323F2]

One-Day Strike. Argentine trade and industry was immobilized July 18 by a 24-hour strike called by the 2 million-member General Confederation of Labor as a protest against rising living costs, against government delays in raising wages and improving working conditions, against government plans to reorganize the railroads and against the arrests of some labor leaders. The provincial police participated in the strike in Córdoba, where the army was ordered to fulfill police functions in cases of emergency. The strike halted all state-owned railroads, subways and buses, but private buses were operated with little delay. The strike was voted after Pres. Arturo Frondizi had appealed personally to labor leaders to back his economic policy.

(Newspaper reporters struck for 24 hours July 4-5 in protest against alleged mistreatment of 2 reporters by federal police. Policemen attending the funeral of 3 policemen who had been killed in gun battles with criminals fired more than 100 bullets at the Congress building in Buenos Aires July 1 in protest against a Congressional committee investigating allegations that police tortured prisoners in suburban areas.) [See p. 106B2]

Cuba

U.S. Airliner Seized. An Eastern Air Lines Electra, en route from Miami to Tampa, Fla. with 33 passengers and 5 crew members aboard, was captured in the air at gun-point July 24. The gunman, who was one of the passengers, forced the pilot to fly the plane to Havana. A U.S. F-102 Delta Dagger jet fighter, alerted by the Federal Aviation Agency after the Electra turned sharply off course, tried unsuccessfully to force the plane back.

A U.S. request for the return of the plane and those aboard was sent to the Cuban government July 24 through the Swiss Embassy in Havana.

32 of the plane's passengers and its 5 crew members were released by

Cuba and flown to Miami July 25 aboard a scheduled Pan American Airways DC-6B. The only passenger to remain in Cuba was the man who had seized the Eastern Air Lines plane. He was identified by the FBI as Cuban-born Wilfredo Roman Oquendo, 36, a Miami waiter who had been a U.S. citizen for 18 months. The Eastern Air Lines Electra also remained in Cuba.

Premier Fidel Castro offered in a Havana speech July 26 to return the plane if the U.S. promised to return Cuban planes seized and flown to the U.S. He specified that he meant planes seized in the future as well as those already in the U.S.

Castro's offer was rejected July 27 by U.S. State Secy. Dean Rusk. Rusk said at his press conference that claims on seized planes were matters for the courts to decide. Rusk said 18 "hijacked" Cuban planes and 7 Cuban planes seized under court orders (to satisfy debts) had been held in the U.S. since mid-1959. 14 of the planes were returned to Cuba and "certain others have been sold in pursuance of court orders," he said. There was "no question" of the latter being returned to Cuba, Rusk asserted.

In a note to the UN Security Council July 29, the Cuban government offered to turn the seized Eastern Air Lines plane over to the Council to forestall any use of the incident as a pretext for "imminent military aggression" being planned by the U.S. The note, from Cuban Rep.-to-UN Mario Garcia Inchaustegui to Council Pres. Leopoldo Benites of Ecuador, said that a Havana company named Empresa Cubana de Emportaciones had attached the plane under court order because of money allegedly due the Havana firm. The note charged that Cuban property and money valued at a total of $15 million had been seized in the U.S. [See pp. 259F1, 243E3, 159E1, 134E2]

(Stiffer penalties for crimes aboard airliners were recommended by U.S. Federal Aviation Administrator Najeeb E. Halaby July 28 in a letter to House Democratic leader John W. McCormack. He proposed Federal Aviation Act amendments: [a] making the commandeering of a plane a crime equivalent to piracy; [b] making it a federal crime to attack, intimidate or interfere with aircraft crew members; [c] outlawing the carrying of concealed weapons on planes.)

One-Party Socialism Set. Castro announced July 26 that all Cuban political, military, labor and other revolutionary organizations would be integrated into a single "United Party of Cuba's Socialist Revolution."

Speaking in Havana's José Martí Square during celebrations marking the 8th anniversary of his revolutionary 26th of July Movement, Castro said that "this process started months ago but still has not been concluded." Socialism would be accomplished in Cuba "in a few years," he promised, but he cautioned against trying to rush the process. "It is necessary that the people know what socialism is and that such a society is not reached in 24 hours, nor in one month nor in one year," he said.

Castro promised that small businessmen would not have their businesses taken away by the government. He predicted that small businessmen would discover in "several years" that it was more profitable to work for state enterprises and therefore would quit business voluntarily. [See p. 243G2-B3]

Castro's remarks were made in a 4-hour 7-minute speech at a rally attended by Soviet cosmonaut Yuri A. Gagarin, who assailed the U.S. and promised "the armed help of the Soviet people" in Cuba's struggle for freedom. [See p. 264D-G2]

MiGs Shown. 6 Soviet-built MiG jet fighters were flown over Havana July 25 at the opening of celebrations of the anniversary of the 26th of July Movement. It was the first public display of MiGs by the Cuban air force. [See p. 137B2]

U.S. Refugee Plan Blocked. U.S. State Department spokesman Lincoln White announced July 21 that Pres. Kennedy had approved a plan under which the U.S. government would pay about $350,000 from emergency foreign aid funds to airlift more than 20,000 Cubans seeking to flee to the U.S. The plan was blocked July 22 by a Cuban Transport Ministry order forbidding Pan American World Airways to increase the number of its Miami-Havana flights to more than 2 daily.

Cubans who would have been eligible for the U.S. aid were those who had received visas or waivers of visas from the U.S. government. White said the U.S. was offering to provide the money because most of the Cubans could not get U.S. dollars to pay the fare. He said the plan called for Pan American World Airways to increase the number of its Miami-Havana flights from 10 weekly to 10 daily. This schedule—at 109 passengers a flight—could have brought the full 20,000 refugees to the U.S. in 3 weeks.

(Castro asserted in a July 26 speech that Cuba "does not forbid Cubans from going to the United States" whereas the U.S. threatened "some of its citizens with $5,000 fines and 5 years in prison" if they went to Cuba.) [See p. 57C3, E3]

(U.S. defense officials announced July 28 that special consideration would be given to up to 2,000 anti-Castro Cubans who wanted to join the U.S. armed forces. The plan, evolved in cooperation with the Health-Education-Welfare Department, was formulated to help reduce unemployment among Cuban refugees in the Miami area.)

Consul in Canada Defects. Carlos Herrero, Cuban consul general in Montreal, left his post July 18 but reappeared July 29 in Quebec, announced that he was requesting provisional asylum in Canada and said he hoped to go to the U.S. [See p. 209D3]

2 PWs Refuse to Quit U.S. Mirto Collazo, 27, and Reinaldo Pico Ramon, 27, members of the 10-man team of captive Cuban rebels who had come to the U.S. to negotiate a tractors-for-prisoners exchange, announced in Miami, Fla. July 29 that they were renouncing their pledge to return to Cuban prisons. They said they would return to Cuba only to fight Castro.

The remaining 8 prisoner negotiators returned to Havana by airliner July 31 to report the failure of the negotiations and to return to their jail cells. They were accompanied to Havana by 4 representatives of a Cuban Families Committee for Liberation. The committee representatives offered to take Collazo's and Pico's places in prison. The committee had been formed in Miami July 5 by members of the families of rebels captured in the unsuccessful Apr. 17 landing. The committee sought money to buy tractors to ransom the prisoners. [See p. 243D-F2]

Invasion Pay Ends. The U.S. government July 31 ended a semi-secret program of providing direct pay (believed to be through the Central Intelligence Agency) to approximately 1,300 Cuban rebels who were not captured in the Apr. 17 Cuban landing. Each was to get a $100 interim relief allowance for August and then was to be eligible for relief through the Health - Education - Welfare Department's Cuban Refugee Emergency Center. [See p. 158B-C2]

U.S. Policy

Stevenson Reports. Latin America must meet the "threat from Cuba" with "acts on the home front to eliminate the attraction of Castro-communism for ordinary people," U.S. Amb.-to-UN Adlai E. Stevenson asserted in a report (made public July 24) on his 18-day tour of 10 Latin American nations.

In the report, submitted to State Secy. Dean Rusk, Stevenson said he had told Latin American officials that the U.S. "has less to lose or suffer . . . from Sovietization of Cuba than Latin America; that the immediate potential victims are the structurally vulnerable Latin American democracies, and that they are already the objects of indirect Communist aggression." He warned, however, that reliance solely on "political or economic action" against the Cuban government "might well increase rather than eliminate the Communist threat by investing Fidelismo with an aura of martyrdom."

"Communism and its alter-ego, Castroism, thrive on urban slum conditions and rural insecurity," Stevenson asserted. "The poor, . . . who are no longer passive politically, must see reasons for hope in life under free institutions. When they do, statesmanship of the Americas will be more free to plan for the longterm development of their countries without being distracted by fears of rebellion. . . ."

Aid and strong argument would be needed to reverse Latin American support for Castro and the feeling that the "Cuban peasant has acquired his place in the sun," Stevenson said. "Even in some high government circles" the notion persisted that the U.S. and Cuba "are engaged in a purely bilateral quarrel capable of mediation," he reported. In the face of the need to present the U.S. view, Stevenson said, he was dismayed "to discover Latin American bookstalls filled with cheap translations of the works of Marx, Lenin, Mao Tse-tung and the high priests of communism and to find available in cheap editions few of the works of Jefferson, Lincoln, Emerson or Whitman. . . ."

Stevenson had warned in House Foreign Affairs Committee testimony released July 14 that unilateral U.S. action against Cuba—such as a block-

ade or use of military force without OAS approval—would result in almost universal "condemnation and dismay" throughout Latin America. "Non-intervention is still a cardinal article of faith throughout Latin America," he said. [See p. 236D1-D2]

RELIGION

Social Encyclical. A plea for aid to underdeveloped countries was stressed by Pope John XXIII July 14 in a 25,000-word encyclical letter "Mater et Magistra" (Mother and Teacher). The letter, which was of record length, was dated May 15 in commemoration of the 70th anniversary of Pope Leo XIII's 1891 encyclical, "Rerum Novarum" (Of New Things). "Mater et Magistra" supplemented and brought up to date the views on the Roman Catholic Church's social responsibilities as outlined in "Rerum Novarum" and in Pope Pius XI's 1931 encyclical, "Quadragesimo Anno" (The 40th Year).

"Mater et Magistra" asserted that prosperous nations had a duty to help underdeveloped areas end "their permanent state of poverty, misery and hunger," which the pope characterized as "probably the most difficult problem of the modern world. . . ." He warned against giving help to gain political or economic control. Such action would be "a new form of colonialism . . . [not] less blameworthy than that from which many peoples have recently escaped" and would constitute "a menace and danger to world peace," he declared.

Among other points the pope made in the encyclical:

Socialization—"Socialization, understood as the progressive multiplication of relations in society," "brings many advantages" and "makes possible . . . the satisfaction of many personal rights, especially those called economic-social," but socialization simultaneously restricts individual "liberty of action." "Socialization can and ought to be realized in such a way as to draw from it the advantages contained therein and to restrain or remove the negative aspects."

Labor—Action must be taken in "many lands and entire continents" where workers are paid wages "which condemn them and their families to sub-human conditions of life." Wages must be at a level "according to justice and equity," and "socio-economic inequalities" must be eliminated. "We . . . hold as justifiable the desire of the employes to participate in the activity of the enterprise to which they belong." "Workers may have their say in, may make their contribution to the efficient running and development of the enterprise" and "should acquire shares in the firms in which they are engaged."

Private property—Ownership of private property was still of major importance despite the rôle of social security and other state benefits. "Private property, including that of productive goods, is a natural right which the state cannot suppress." ". . . In those political régimes which do not recognize private ownership of goods, . . . the fundamental manifestations of freedom are suppressed and stifled." "State and other agencies of public law should not extend their ownership . . . for the purpose of reducing . . . [or] . . . abolishing private property."

Agriculture — Social and economic actions—including price protection—should be taken to improve farm conditions and prevent the exodus of the rural population from the "farming sector, . . . almost everywhere . . . a depressed area." "Good roads, transport, means of communication, drinking water, housing, health services, elementary education . . . religion . . . recreation . . ." should be improved in rural areas.

Birth control—"The transmission of human life is entrusted by nature to a personal and conscious act . . . subject to the all-wise laws of God. . . . It is not permissible to use means and follow methods [in human reproduction] that can be licit for the transmission of plant or animal life." ". . . Considered on a world scale, the relationship between the population increase . . . and the economic development and availability of food supplies . . . does not seem— . . . in the near future . . . to create a difficulty."

Taxation—" . . . The burdens [should] . . . be proportioned to the capacity of the people to contribute."

Science—Modern man "has . . . produced gigantic and spectacular works," but "in his striving to master and transform the external world, he is in danger of forgetting and of destroying himself."

Church doctrine—"Man separated from God becomes inhuman to himself and to those of his kind." "Christian social doctrine" must be "an integral part . . . of life," and ". . . such teachings [must] be extended . . . in Catholic schools. . . ." [See p. 188D-E3]

Other Vatican News. The Vatican ruled July 15 that Roman Catholic ecclesiastics could not practice psychoanalysis and could consult psychoanalysts only "for a grave reason" and with the permission of their superior. The order, made public in a "notice" issued by the Supreme Sacred Congregation of the Holy Office, denied that "a previous psychoanalytical examination" was a prerequisite to receiving holy orders or was necessary in the investigation for a vocation in the priesthood or in monastic life.

Pope John XXIII June 24 promulgated a new constitution for the Military Order of Malta, one of the Roman Catholic Church's 7 orders of knighthood (and the oldest order, thought to have been founded in the 11th century). The new constitution "democratized" the order by opening membership to Catholics other than aristocrats.

Ramsey in Canterbury Post. The Most Rev. Dr. Arthur Michael Ramsey, 56, confirmed June 21 as the 100th archbishop of Canterbury and primate of all England, was enthroned June 27. He succeeded the Most Rev. Dr. Goeffrey Francis Fisher, archibishop since 1945, who retired May 31.

Dr. Donald Coggan, bishop of Bradford, was elected archbishop of York June 26 to succeed Ramsey.

Ramsey, in a TV interview in London June 4, said that Christian unity was one of his chief aims. "It can be done. I mean to do it, both in general and in particular," he said. He asserted that the "gulf" between the Church of England and the Church of Rome existed ". . . because their system is an absolutely complete one allowing for the existence of no other church in the world at all. But . . . there are a great many things which are similar, and there can be common interest and discussion."

OBITUARIES

(Jay David) Whittaker Chambers, 60, confessed ex-Communist spy whose public testimony (1948) caused the imprisonment (1951-54) of ex-State Department official Alger Hiss for perjury; July 9 in Westminster, Md. of heart attack. Chambers joined the Communist Party in 1924, was editor of the Daily Worker until 1929 and ex-fiction writer for the New Masses. He quit the party in 1938 because of disillusionment and because of his renewed interest in Quakerism. He testified before the House Un-American Activities Committee Aug. 3, 1948 that Hiss, beginning in 1935, had given him secret State Department documents for a Soviet underground spy "apparatus" in Washington, for which Chambers was then courier. Chambers served as a Time and Life editor 1939-48. [See Vol. XVI, p. 285B3; XIV, 193A1, 401A2; VIII, 422D]

Tyrus Raymond (Ty) Cobb, 74, considered by many to be baseball's greatest star, first player elected to baseball Hall of Fame (1936); July 17 in Atlanta of cancer of the prostate.

Among Cobb's baseball records in 24 years (1905-28) as a major leaguer: highest career batting average (.367); most runs scored (2,244); most hits (4,149); most total bases (5,863); most batting championships (12); most stolen bases (829); most years in one league (23, American League). Among records he shared: most years batting .400 or better—3 (shared by Rogers Hornsby and Jess Burkett); most consecutive years batting .400 or better—2 (shared by Hornsby and Burkett); most years playing 100 or more games—10 (by Honus Wagner and Tris Speaker); most times 5 hits in a game in one season—4 (by Willie Keeler and Stan Musial); most home runs in 2 consecutive games—5 (by 6 others). [See Vol. XIX, p. 160B2; XIII, 407F2; XI, 248G]

Mrs. Angier Biddle Duke (the former Maria Luisa de Arana of Madrid), 39, wife of U.S. State Department's chief of protocol; killed July 18 when plane, en route from La Guardia Airport, N.Y. to East Hampton, N.Y., crashed in New York. Other victims of the crash: Mrs. Arthur G. Altschul (the former Stephanie Rosemary Wagner), 29, whose husband was president and secretary of General American Investors Co., Inc. and a partner in Goldman Sachs & Co.; Mrs. Stanley W. Metcalf (the former Frances Hardwick Bloomfield), 57, whose husband was Columbian Rope Co. chairman; Paul Dubuke, 27, of Uncasville, Conn. pilot of the single-engine Beechcraft Bonanza.